DL2867PCT

Abstract of the Disclosure

An in vitro method of recognizing and diagnosing acute coronary syndroms.

The invention relates to an in vitro method of recognizing acute coronary syndroms, especially an acute myocardial infarction, by determining and evaluating the content of choline, choline and/or trimethyl ammonium derivatives selected from the group comprising phosphoryl choline, plasmalogens, and lysoplasmenyl choline, and/or the reaction products thereof selected from the group comprising 1-O-alk-1'-enyl-2 substituted glycerol and 1-O-alk-1'-enyl-2 substituted glycerol phosphate in body fluids or component parts of the body, said method comprising the following steps:

drawing a sample of a suitable body fluid or component part of the body; determining the content of choline, choline and/or trimethyl ammonium derivatives selected from the group comprising phosphoryl choline, plasmalogens, and lysoplasmenyl choline, and/or the reaction products thereof selected from the group comprising 1-O-alk-1'-enyl-2 substituted glycerol and 1-O-alk-1'-enyl-2 substituted glycerol phosphate by a suitable method of determination (nuclear magnetic resonance methods, biochemical, enzymatic, immunological, clinical-chemical, chromatographic, mass spectrometric, electrochemical, photometric methods, or other methods); and evaluating the measured results, taking into account a limit value for recognition or exclusion of acute coronary syndroms, especially an acute myocardial infarction.

WELTORGANISATION FUR GEISTIGES EIGENTUM

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Veröffentlicht

Mit internationalem Recherchenbericht.

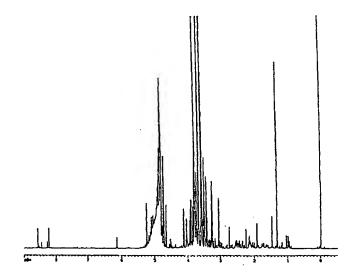
Vor Ablauf der für Änderungen der Ansprüche zugelassenen Frist; Veröffentlichung wird wiederholt falls Änderungen eintreffen.

(54) Title: IN-VITRO METHOD FOR DETECTING AND DIAGNOSING ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES

(54) Bezeichnung: IN VITRO VERFAHREN ZUR ERKENNUNG UND DIAGNOSTIK AKUTER KORONARER SYNDROME

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to an in-vitro method for detecting acute coronary syndromes, especially of the acute myocardial infarction, by determining and assessing the content of choline, choline and/or trimethyl ammonium derivatives, selected from the group which comprises phosphorylcholine, plasmalogens and lysoplasmenylcholine, and/or from the reaction products thereof, selected from the group which comprises 1-O-alk-1'-enyl-2-substituted glycerol and 1-O-alk-1'-enyl-2-substituted glycerol phosphate, in body fluids or body parts. The inventive method comprises the following steps: withdrawing a sample of a suitable body fluid or of a body part, determining the content of choline, choline and/or trimethyl ammonium derivatives, selected from the group which comprises phosphorylcholine, plasmalogens and lysoplasmenylcholine, and/or the reaction products thereof, selected from the group which comprises 1-O-alk-1'-enyl-2-substituted glycerol and 1-O-alk-1'-enyl-2-substituted glycerol using a suited determination method (nuclear magnetic resonance methods, biochemical, enzymatic, immunological, clinicochemical, chromatographic, mass spectrometric,



electrochemical, photometric methods or other methods); and assessing the measured results while taking a limiting value into consideration in order to detect or diagnose acute coronary syndromes, especially of an acute myocardial infarction.